

weapons in the hands of the charlatan, will never deter the scientific physician, whose skill knows how to wield them efficiently in behalf of suffering humanity.

The writer cannot forego this opportunity to tender his acknowledgments to Drs. MACNEVIN, MOTT, VANDERBURGH, WILSON, MASON, BORROWE, and WALLACE, of New York, and to Dr. JACKSON of Philadelphia, for their aid in proving the powers of the article the subject of this paper. Some of these gentlemen, within the last few months, have used this medicine extensively in their practice, and fully concur in the writer's views respecting its wide application to disease, as well as its mode of administration.

*New York, December 30th, 1833.*

---

ART. XI. *Note of the Post Mortem Examination of a Female who committed Suicide almost immediately after Coitus.* By H. BOND, M. D. of Philadelphia.

IN May, 1827, I was invited by Dr. SAMUEL TUCKER to examine, *post mortem*, the body of a female who had destroyed herself with laudanum. She was apparently between eighteen and twenty years of age, well-formed, and in good health. She passed a night, or the most of it, *in coitu* with a young man, and before morning swallowed a large quantity of laudanum. Dr. Tucker was called to her in the course of the morning, but so late that all his efforts to restore her were ineffectual. The body was opened the next morning in the presence of Doctors TUCKER and MEIGS. Neither the head nor chest were opened. The viscera of the abdomen, as far as they were examined, exhibited no mark of disease, but the odour of laudanum was very strong in the stomach. I removed the internal organs of generation, and took them home for examination.

The uterus was larger than I had ever before seen it when healthy and unimpregnated, and its colour indicated more vascularity. The ovaries were large, extremely vascular, and situated nearer the uterus than usual. Instead of hanging loose at the distance of an inch or more, they appeared to be drawn so close to the sides of the uterus, that there was scarcely the space of a quarter of an inch between them. The Fallopian tubes were very vascular, so much so as to give them a firmer and more fleshy appearance than usual, and instead of ending in loose, floating fimbriæ, appeared to terminate by an

union with the ovaries, and to be very tortuous on account of the short distance between the ovaries and the origin of the tubes. On the surface of the ovaries were seen a few small vesicles of the size of shot, projecting little or none beyond the surface of the gland, and containing a slightly turbid fluid. From the ovaries and the fimbriæ several small vesicles were seen hanging by extremely delicate pedicles, from one-fourth to seven-eighths of an inch in length. They looked like pyriform drops of mucus, a little larger than the seeds of grapes, covered with an extremely delicate pellicle, which appeared to constitute the fibrils by which they were suspended. Upon cutting open the uterus, it was found to be thickly coated with a substance having the appearance and the strong peculiar odour of semen. Some of this substance was in the neck of the uterus. The Fallopian tubes, (at least the one which was laid open,) contained apparently the same matter, but whether it possessed the seminal odour was not ascertained. Upon wiping this matter from the lining membrane of the uterus, it was found to be of a vivid red, as red as the conjunctiva in acute ophthalmia, or as if it had been injected with vermilion.

*Philadelphia, December 16th, 1833.*

---

ART. XII. *On the Anterior Membrane of the Eyeball.* By W. C. WALLACE, M. D. one of the Physicians to the New York Northern Dispensary.

WHEN the eye of an ox or a sheep is immersed in boiling water, the anterior membrane coagulates, and it may be separated from the cornea and that portion of the conjunctiva which it covers. The conjunctiva does not coagulate; it cannot be traced to the cornea, but seems inserted into the sclerotica. When the eye is macerated, and the conjunctiva dissected from the eyeball, the conjunctiva may be cut through at its attachment, and as the anterior membrane overlaps it, there may be the appearance of continuity of structure; but if the separation be commenced on the cornea, and be carried to the conjunctiva, the corneal covering will be found to overlap it for a short space, and to be a distinct membrane, as it can be completely separated from it. It may be compared to a small watch-glass, a little larger than the cornea, and placed over it and the contiguous conjunctiva. In the ox, the sheep, and apparently the negro, its surrounding border is a dark-brown muco-albuminous ring, and a mucous continuation of it extends to the edges of the eyelids. I am not